

SADY, Gy.

TECHNOLGY

Periodical: EPHEMERISZ Vol. 7, no. 1/6, 1956.

SADY, Gy. From practice to practice. p. 252.

Monthly List of East European Accesions (EMI) EC, Vol. 8, No. 5,
May 1955, Unclass.

SEDY, Gyula

Simple control of air conditioning installations equipped with re-
frigerating machines. Epuletgepeszet 11 no. 3:104-110 Je '62.

IMPE, Laszlo; SEDY, Gyula

Automation of the drying process of meat industry dry goods.
Elelm ipar 18 no.8/9:239-243 Ag-S '64.

1. Budapest Technical University.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9

GALFI, Janos; LIPTAY, Istvan; STEGEMA, Lajos; GELLERT, Ferenc; KOVACS, Judit;
SEDY, Lorand

Pressure gauge for seismic surveying. Geofiz kozl 3 no.1/11:143-156
'54.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9"

GALFI, Jancs; GELLERT, Ferenc; SEDY, Lorand

Formation of pressure waves by air blasts. Geofiz kozl 4 no.2:41-44
'55.

107-57-2-32/58

AUTHOR: Sedyakin, I., Senior Engineer, Administration of Communication and
Electro-Radio Navigation

TITLE: Lifeboat Emergency Radio Stations (Shlyupochnyye avariynyye radiostantsii)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 2, p 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the International Conference in London in 1948, a Convention was developed for lifesafety at sea, which specified that lifeboats should be equipped with portable radio stations. The main features of the specifications for lifeboat emergency radio stations are listed in the article. It is claimed that the foreign lifeboat radio stations do not entirely meet the specifications of the Convention. They have too low a transmitter capacity and too low a receiver sensitivity and are also inadequate in other respects. It is also claimed that the Soviet lifeboat emergency radio station "is considerably superior to the lifeboat radio stations of foreign firms in its technical and design characteristics." The following data of the Soviet radio station are revealed. The 25-kg radio station is mounted in a cylindrical housing, 605 mm high and 300 mm in diameter. A 3-stage transmitter is designed with two 2Zh27L tubes and one GU15 tube, modulation frequency is 900 cps, percentage modulation is 70. The transmitter can function at 500, 8,364 and 6,273 kc, and is equipped with a key

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X

107-57-2-32/56

Lifeboat Emergency Radio Stations

and also with an automatic alarm signal and SOS signal keyer. The superheterodyne receiver is designed with 2Zh27L tubes and can operate in two bands, 440 to 550 kc and 6,000 to 9,000 kc. DG-Ts7 diodes are used in the detector and AVC rectifier. Receiver sensitivity is 100 μ v or better, with an output of 6 mw. The station is supplied by a 35-w DC hand generator. The hand should be turned at 60 to 80 rpm. One admitted disadvantage of this station is its unwieldiness.

There are 2 figures in the article.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SEDYAKIN, I., inzhener.

Organization of a waves service in the Ministry of the Merchant
Marine. Mor.flot 17 no.3:11-12 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya.
(Radio in navigation)

107-57-3-22/64

AUTHOR: Sedyakin, I., Scientific Worker of an Antarctic Expedition

TITLE: Investigation of the Ionosphere in the Antarctica (Issledovaniye ionosfery v Antarktide)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 3, pp 18-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Ionospheric investigations to be conducted at "Mirnyy" South Pole Observatory and at "Vostok" Scientific Station situated near the geomagnetic pole, about 1,500 km from "Mirnyy," are planned. Aerologic and magnetic observations will be continued and expanded, and the effect of atmospheric processes in Antarctica on the general circulation of the atmosphere of the Earth will be studied. The troposphere extends up to 10-11 km above the Earth's surface. Beyond it and up to 50-60 km extends the stratosphere. The ionosphere goes up to 300-400 km and higher. At the present time, it is accepted that the ionosphere has four regular ionized layers. D-layer is situated at 70-90 km. It has a low electron concentration, and it absorbs short radio waves. E-layer is situated at 90-110 km, and its electron density depends on the height of the sun above the horizon. E-layer reflects 20-30 Mc waves in the day time. In the night time, it reflects only long waves. F₁-layer is situated between 180-

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107-57-3-22/64

Investigation of the Ionosphere in the Antarctica

220 km. It plays a far lesser role than F₂-layer and E-layer. F₂-layer, the most important in long-distance radio-wave propagation, is situated at 220-400 km, depending on the season and the time of day; this layer reflects frequencies from 1 to 12 Mc. In addition to the above regular ionized layers, there is also a sporadic E_c-layer which is situated at a height of 100-150 km and has a much higher electron density than the regular E-layer. E_c-layer can mask the higher ionized layers, thereby influencing the radio wave propagation. Ionization of the upper atmospheric layers depends upon solar energy. The ionization, among other factors, follows an eleven-year period of solar activity. Formation of individual ionized layers, specifically the sporadic layer E_c, depends on the ultraviolet spectrum of solar radiation, on corpuscular solar radiation, cosmic rays, meteors, and other factors. Each station-to-station radio communication line has its optimum frequency, which insures the maximum receiving field intensity. Determination of critical frequencies and heights of the reflecting layers is usually done at special ionospheric stations. A radio transmitter emits vertically 100-200 usec pulses in the 0.5-20 Mc band. A receiving oscillograph records two pulses, the ground wave pulse and the ionosphere-reflected

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107-57-3-22/64

Investigation of the Ionosphere in the Antarctica

pulse. The time difference between both received pulses allows the determination of the height of the ionized layer. On the basis of such an experimental data, height-frequency characteristics are plotted which give the lower borders of the ionized layers, heights corresponding to different electron densities, and critical frequencies for each layer. This data is used for practical radio communication. The ionosphere in an area of high latitude is subjected to more frequent ionospheric disturbances, which makes radio communication at such latitudes less stable. The characteristic indications are: a narrower band reflected from F₂-layer, a higher position of that layer, and blurred reflections. Other types of disturbances are also on record. Ionospheric investigations are included in the work program of the Antarctic expedition. They represent a part of a large complex of geophysical studies conducted during the 3rd International Geophysical Year. Ye. L. Ivanov, a scientific worker of the expedition, B. G. Danilov, a radio engineer, and the author will be engaged in investigation of the ionosphere during the Second Antarctic Expedition. Preparation of equipment and training of personnel of the Antarctic Expedition were conducted by the Scientific Research Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism and Propagation of Radio Waves.

Card 3/3

PRIKHOD'KO, Ye.P., dotsent; SEDYAKIN, I.I., starshiy prepodavatel'

Finishing lumber surfaces by the contact method. Trudy STI
34:34-40 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

SIDYAKIN, N.I., inshener.

Preventing electrical injuries in construction work. Prom.energ.
12 no.6:33-34 Je '57. (MERA 10:7)
(Electric engineering--Safety measures)

SEVAST'YANOV, M.I.; SEDYAKIN, N.I., red.; PANOV, V.L., red.; LARIONOV,
G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Memorandum on safety rules for an electrician working on overhead
lines] Pamiatka po tekhnike bezopasnosti elektromontera-montazhnika
vozdushnykh linii elektroperedachi. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960.
(MIRA 13:6)
31 p.

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye po proizvodstvu
elektromontazhnykh rabot.
(Electric lines--Maintenance and repair)

L 26407-66 EWA(h)/EWT(d)/EWT(1)/FSS-2
ACC NR: AM5020531

Monograph

Sedyakin, Nikolay Mikhaylovich

Elements of the theory of random pulse trains (Elementy teorii sluchaynykh impul'snykh potokov) Moscow, Izd-vo "Sovetskoye radio," 1965. 260 p. illus., biblio., index. 7100 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: pulse train, pulse signal, pulse theory, pulse train theory

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for a wide circle of radio-engineering specialists who are assumed to have a university knowledge of mathematics. The ideas and methods applied by the author to the theory of random pulse train signals are considered. Major attention is paid to the development of the general theory of coincident pulse trains, which has recently received widespread application throughout many fields of science and engineering. The following personalities are mentioned: Academician Yu. V. Linnik; Professors, V. A. Dyakov, V. I. Tikhonov and Ya. S. Itskhoki; Doctor of technical sciences A. V. Solodov; and Candidate of technical sciences S. I. Davydov.

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UDC: 621.391.14

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L 26407-66

ACC NR: AM5020531

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Ch. III. Rectangular-pulse train — 95

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Ch. V. Pulse coincidence of trains shifted in time — 159

Ch. VI. Pulse amplitude coincidence of trains combined in time — 180

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SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 22Apr65/ ORIG REF: 039/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 C

AUTHOR: N.M. Sedyakin

SOV/109--4-3-15/38

TITLE: The Response of an Oscillatory System with a Linearly-Varying Resonant Frequency (Reaktsiya kolebatel'noy sistemy s lineyno-menayushcheysha sobstvennoy chastotoy)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3,
pp 457-462 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the purpose of analysis, it is assumed that the resonant frequency of the circuit varies in accordance with:

$$\gamma = (f_2 - f_1)/T_o \quad (1)$$

where $f_2 - f_1$ is the frequency range and T_o is the period of the modulating signal. Further, it is assumed that the impulse response of the circuit is in the form of a probability-type radio pulse, as expressed by Eq (2); α and A in Eq (2) are constant coefficients, Ω_1 is the natural frequency of the system at $\gamma = 0$ and t_o is the time shift determining the delay of the response. From Eq (2) it follows that the frequency characteristic of the system can be expressed by Eq (3) or Eq (3a). Finally, in the explicit form it can be written as Eq (5a) or approximately as Eq (56). When the frequency of the

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SOV/109- -4-3-15/38

The Response of an Oscillatory System with a Linearly-Varying Resonant Frequency

circuit varies in accordance with:

$$\omega_o(t) = \Omega_1 + 2\kappa \int_0^t \gamma dt = \Omega_1 + 2\pi\gamma t$$

the frequency characteristic of the system is also a function of time as can be seen from Eq (7). In this case the impulse response of the system can be represented by Eq (15) or Eq (15a). Consequently the frequency response is in the form of Eq (16a), or explicitly, it is given by Eq (16B). The modulus of the response is determined by Eq (17). The bandwidth of the frequency response at a level $1/a$ is given by Eq (19) or by Eq (20), if Δf is defined by Eq (18). The optimum bandwidth of the system is expressed by:

$$\Delta f_0 = 2 \sqrt{\frac{\gamma \ln a}{\pi}} \Big|_{\gamma=\gamma_0} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_0}{\pi} \ln a} , \quad (21)$$

where γ_0 is the tuning rate which corresponds to the optimum bandwidth. The dependence of Δf_g on Δf is illustrated in Fig 4. It is found that if

SOV/109- -4-3-15/38

The response of an Oscillatory System with a Linearly-Varying Resonant Frequency

$\Delta f = \Delta f_0$, the magnitude of Δf_g is $\sqrt{2}$ times greater than the bandwidth of a system with constant parameters. It is also found that the magnitude of the modulus (see Eq (17)) is dependent on γ . This effect is illustrated in Fig 5. From the analysis it is concluded that, for a given rate of the frequency change in the tuned circuit, there exists an optimum bandwidth of the system for which the error in measuring the carrier frequency of the signal is a minimum. The maximum rate of the change is proportional to the square of the maximum permissible error in the frequency measurement.

There are 5 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are
Card 3/3 Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: April 15, 1957

SEDYAKIN, N.M.

Method for analyzing the operational reliability of radio-electronic equipment. Radiotekhnika 14 no.1:70-77 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:2)

(Radio-Equipment and supplies)

SEDYAKIN, N.M.

Quantitative correlations associated with the coincidence of
r pulses. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; radiotekh. i elektron.no.1:
90-95 ' 58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Leningradskaya Krasnoznamennaya voyenno-vozdushnaya inzhener-
naya akademiya imeni A.F. Mozhayskogo.
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

L 58538-65 EEC(b)-2/EWT(1)/EWA(h) Pg-4/P1-4/Pm-4/Po-4/Pq-4/Peb

ACCESSION NR: AP5012871

UR/0280/65/000/002/0009/0019 31
B

AUTHOR: Sedyakin, N. M. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Applying the coincidence method to the analysis of reliability of technical systems operating under stationary conditions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 2, 1965, 9-19

TOPIC TAGS: system reliability, coincidence method

ABSTRACT: Defining stationary conditions as a system operation with a constant average frequency of failures, and assuming that (a) durations of operation of system elements are independent and (b) the repair time is negligible, the duration of faultless system operation, from the moment of start to the moment of the first failure is considered. A function of (exponential) distribution of the system operation duration in the above interval is determined (formula 2.3); also, the mathematical expectation of the time to failure is determined (formula 2.4), as

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L 58538-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012871

well as the probability of faultless operation during a time t (formula 2.5). Quantitative characteristics of reliability of a system for "hot" and "cold" reserve variants are given. The aftereffect of a fault flow (formula 3.3) is analyzed. A flow of coincidences formed as a result of time overlaps of a specified number of impulses can serve as a mathematical model of system failures. The above relations were determined on the basis of this model. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 60 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23Feb63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, IE

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

Card 712

D 00271-01 BW1(1) TG

ACC NR: AP6028537

SOURCE CODE: UR/0280/66/000/003/0080/0087

30
25

B

AUTHOR: Sedyakin, N. M. (Leningrad)

ORG: none

TITLE: A physical principle of reliability theory ✓

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 3, 1966, 80-87

TOPIC TAGS: reliability theory, system reliability

ABSTRACT: The author establishes a physical principle (law) of reliability for material facilities and systems, thus permitting the solution of a broad class of problems. It is argued that the point of departure in the construction of a modern reliability theory should be the empirically proven assumption that real systems lose their ability to function properly because of various factors. It is thus possible to speak of a so-called reliability margin, the magnitude of which grows smaller with the passage of time. Depending on the factors brought to bear on the system, and the operational conditions under which its components function, the rate of expenditure of this margin will vary. The function of the margin $r(t)$ consumed by an element over time interval t must be a statistical characteristic of the reliability of that element. The following expression is established as this function:

$$r(t) = \ln p(t) \quad (1)$$

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L 06271-67

ACC NR: AP6028537

where $p(t)$ is the probability of failure-free operation of the element over time t . This premise is quantitatively expressed in the form of the following physical law: reliability of a component (system), under the conditions $\epsilon \in E$, depends on the magnitude of the margin r which it has consumed in the past, and does not depend on how this margin was consumed; i.e.,

$$p(t/r) = p^{(1)}(t/x_1) = p^{(2)}(t/x_2), \quad (2)$$

where ϵ is the operational mode of the component (system), x_1 and x_2 are the durations of the operating time of the element in the past, satisfying the integral equation

$$r = \int_0^{x_1} \lambda(z, \epsilon_1) dz = \int_0^{x_2} \lambda(z, \epsilon_2) dz. \quad (3)$$

A basic consequence of this law is described, and by way of illustrating the applied significance of the law a solution is found for a problem involving the reliability of a redundant system. The corollaries of the law are shown to be in agreement with theoretical and experimental data. In the preparation of this paper for publication, the author was guided by the critical comments of B. V. Gnedenko, Kh. L. Smolitskiv, A. M. Polovko, Yu. K. Belyayev, and I. V. Yeremenko. Orig. art. has: 40 formulas and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 12,14/ SUBM DATE: 25May65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

SEDYAKIN, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; IVANUSHKO, N.D., red.

[Elements of the theory of random pulse trains] Elementy
teorii sluchainykh impul'snykh potokov. Moskva, Sovet-
skoe radio, 1965. 260 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

SEDYKH, A.; MIASNIKOV, M.; DEGTYAREV, V.

Using brigades in maintaining navigation installations in the
Irtysh Basin. Rech. transp. 19 no.4:40-42 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Nachal'nik Irtyshskogo basseynovogo upravleniya puti (for Sedykh).
2. Glavnnyy inzh. Irtyshskogo basseynovogo upravleniya puti (for Myasnikov). 3. Nachal'nik sluzhby Irtyshskogo basseynovogo upravleniya puti (for Degtyarev).

(Irtysh Valley--Signals and signaling)

SEDYKH, A., konstruktor

Type "ASM" automat. Okhr. truda 1 sots. strakh. 4 no.3:40:41
Mr '61. (MIRÁ 14:3)
(Air filters)

SEDYKH, A. I.

Broader competition of Soviet mariners in honor of the 20th
Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Blok.
agit.vod.transp. no.15:1-7 Ag '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Shipping)

SEDYKH, A.I.

Channel conditions on rivers of the Irtysh Basin during 1959.
Rech.transp. 18 no.5:39-40 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

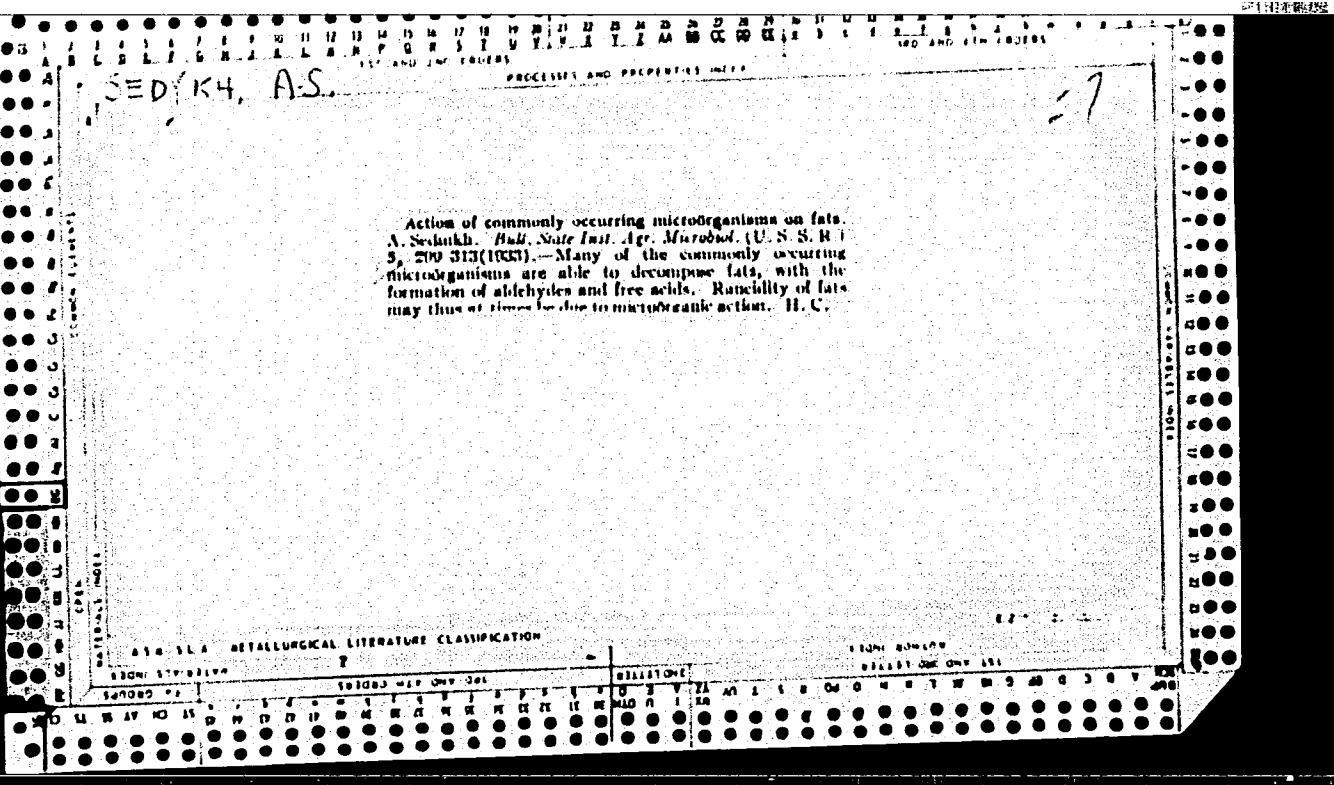
1. Nachal'nik Irtyshskogo Bassaynogo upravleniya parokhodstva.
(Irtysh Basin--Inland navigation)

SEDYKH, A.I., inzh.; MYASNIKOV, M., inzh.

Make fuller use of all resources for improving the transportation system. Rech. transp. 19 no. 6:33-34 Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Irtysh River—Regulation)

KOROVIN, V.M.; LIKHTENSHTEYN, Ye.I.; SEDYKH, A.M.

System for packing NZL 280-11-1 pressure pipes without drop regulators.
(MIRA 17:2)
Gas.prom. 6 no.7:39-43 '61.



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SECY/KH, *[Handwritten signature]*

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9"

USSR/General and Special Zoology - Insects.

P.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30567

the almost total destruction of the insects in a day; only one preparation-No 6-acted in 8 days. Diethylphosphontrichlorethylisopropylphosphate caused the destruction of the larvae of the annular silkworm and of the tea moth. The treatment of beet seeds by the preparation No 6 (8 kg/t) was highly effective against the curculionidae beetles. A characteristic was given of prospective phytocide preparations.

Card 2/2

SEDYKH, A. S.

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects
and Mite Posts.

P

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 44786

Author : Sedykh, A. S.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Toxicity of Systemic Poisons in the Control
of the Clover Worm Bruchophagus Gibbus Boh. Larvae.Orig Pub : Zashchita rast. ot vredit. i bolezney, 1957,
No. 4, 57.Abstract : Spraying of clover plots (1 m^2) near Moscow with 0.06% emulsions of thionic and thiolic systoxes, mercaptophos M-74, methylthiolsystox, methyl-systox and preparation No. 6 (from the Chemistry Institute of the Kazan Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences) destroyed the larvae of Apion apri-cans at a rate of from 73% (with methylsystox) to 98% (with preparation No. 6). -- A. P. Adria-nov.

Card 1/1

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects. Harmful Insects
and Acarids. Chemical Means in the Control of
Harmful Insects and Acarids.

P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 25433

but it is considerably less toxic for the human being,
and it is, therefore, applicable to extensive testing.
According to experiments with various acarids, the dura-
tion of the protective effectiveness of thiol I and com-
mercial M, in concentrations of 0.15-0.3%, is equivalent
to not less than 20-36 days. Octamethyl possesses high
acaricide properties, but the norms of its outlay (for
obtaining the same effectiveness) is 5-6 times higher
than the norms of commercial M. According to preliminary
experiments, acetylurea is a good systemic acaricide.
Dimethyl-2,2-dichlorovinyl phosphate in equitoxic concen-
trations is half as effective in insecticide properties as
thiophos. -- A.P. Acrianov

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USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects. Harmful Insects and Acarids. Chemical Means in the Control of Harmful Insects and Acarids. P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 25434

powder is necessary: it is transportable, is non-phytocidic, and its effectiveness is equivalent to a 20% concentrate (at their application in equal concentrations of the active agent). Methyl urethan (preparation No. 10/4) is an efficient acaricide; its protective action lasts up to 10 days (in a 0.25% concentration). -- A.P. Adrianov

Card 2/2

- 21 -

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; MANDEL'BAUM, Ya.A.; SHVETSOVA, K.D.; BAKANCOVA, Z.M.
LOMAKINA, V.I.; ZAKS, P.G.; MIL'SHTEYN, I.M.; POPOV, P.V.;
POKROVSKIY, Ye.A.; BOCHAROVA, L.P.; SEDYKH, A.S.; UKRAINETS, N.S.

Improved technology for producing thiophos, metaphos, chlorophos
and other phosphorus organic insecticides and investigation of
new insecticides and fungicides derived from the esters of
phosphoric acids. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164:11-14 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Insecticides) (Fungicides)

SEDYKH, A.S.; SOBOL', G.Ye.

Mercaptophos treatment of beet seeds before sowing as a means
for controlling the beet weevil. [Trudy] NIUIF no.171:27-29
'61. (MIRA 15:7)

(Beet pests) (Mercaptophos)

VINOKUROV, N.Ye.; SEDYKH, A.V.

Microstructure of clouds and icing of airplanes according to observations over Kiev. Trudy Ukr. NIGMI no.7:100-106 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Kiev--Clouds) (Kiev--Airplanes--Ice prevention)

KLIMAN, A.I.; SEDYKH, B.N.; SOKOL'SKAYA, I.L.

Some regularities in field emission from semiconductors. Fiz. tver.
tela 2 no.8:1851-1856 Ag.'60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Fizicheskiy fakul'tet.
(Field emission) (Semiconductors)

SEDYKH, D.

25.53

Slitok i Rubl'. O Zavode Elektrostal' . Dcherk. Ogenek, 1948, No.31,
s. 13-14

SO: LETOPIS NO. 30, 1948

SEDYKH, D.A.

USKOV, A.A., geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; DEGTYAREV, V.I.; PO-
POV, V.K.; GRACHEV, L.I.; KHIZHNYACHENKO, P.Ye.; KOZYUBERDA, A.F.;
PISKUNOV, Ye.S., gornyy inzhener; SEDYKH, D.A.; SOROTOKIN, M.S.;
DARCHIYA, L.V.; TANKILEVICH, A., gornyy inzhener.

Soviet miners celebrate Miner's Day with new achievements in pro-
duction. Ugol' 29 no.8:5-20 Ag '54. (MIRA 7:8)

1. Glavnyy inzhener kombinata Rostovugol' (for Uskov). 2. Uprav-
lyayushchiy trestom Chistyakovantsit (for Degtyarev). 3. Up-
ravlyayushchiy trestom Vakhrushevugol' (for Popov). 4. Uprav-
lyayushchiy trestom Molotovugol' (for Grachev). 5. Nachal'nik
shakhty "Zapadnaya-Kapital'naya" tresta Nesvetayantratsit (for
Khizhnyachenko). 6. Nachal'nik shakhty No.7 tresta Nesvetayantratsit
(for Kozyuberda). 7. Nachal'nik shakhty no.17-bis tresta Chistya-
kovantsit (for Piskunov). 8. Nachal'nik shakhty no.1 "TSentral'-
naya" tresta Krasnoarmayskugol' (for Sedykh). 9. Upravlyayushchiy
trestom Prokop'yevskshakhtstroy (for Sorotokin). 10. Nachal'nik
Stroyupravleniya No.2 tresta Tkvarchelshakhtstroy (for Darchiya).
11. Ol'zherasskoye shakhtostroitel'noye upravleniye (for Tankilevich).

(Coal mines and mining)

8/133/61000/012/003/006
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Shevakin, Yu.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; Sedykh,
G.A., Engineer; Seydaliyev, F.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences;
Naumenko, G.N.; Drobot, S.T.; Rumyantsev, N.G.; - Technicians

TITLE: Cold-rolling stainless steel tubes with increased drafts

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 12, 1961, 1,105 - 1,107

TEXT: The degree of draft depends on the stability of the stand, the ductility of the material being rolled and the service life of the operating units. It is known from experience that in the conventional processes the stability of equipment is not utilized in full (the coefficient of the strength of equipment utilization for cold-rolling mills does not exceed 0.5). This factor, therefore, would permit a higher degree of deformation, which, on the other hand, would definitely shorten the life of the work tools. The service life of the latter could be increased by reducing the number of passes and raising the degree of draft. Tests were carried out to establish the possibilities of cold-rolling tubes with greater draft and fewer passes. The tests were made partly on the XMT-55 (KhPT-55) type rolling mill, with tubes 70 x (5 - 6) mm in size,

Card 1/3

S/133/61/000/012/003/006

A054/A127

Cold-rolling stainless steel tubes with

and partly on the XPT-75 (KhPT-75) and XPT-32 (KhPT-32) stands, with tubes 21 x 1.5 mm in size [93 x (6 - 8) mm → 53 x 3.5 mm → 21 x 1.5 mm]. It was found that reducing the number of passes improved the tube quality and rendered the finishing of the inner tube surface more easy. The power consumption for deformation and the tool consumption dropped (the latter by 20 - 25%). When rolling 70 x 6 → 38 x 2 mm tubes, cracks appeared in the finished tubes, due to tension stresses. These could be eliminated by turning over the tube twice on the KhPT-55 stand, which made it possible to increase the feed from 9 - 10 mm to 10 - 12 mm. When rolling 21 x 1.5 mm tubes according to this new method, buckles were observed on the tube surface, mainly caused by the great conicity of the mandrel and the groove width. To prevent these defects, the conicity of the mandrel was reduced to 0.03 and a considerable draft was applied at the beginning. Thus, buckles no longer formed and the output of the KhPT-55 mill was raised by 20% (the yield of grade-I product was 84% instead of 57% obtained when the first modification of the process was used). The consumption of groove pairs during 6 months was 169 instead of 206 (with the old method), while, moreover, the number of mandrels required decreased from 1,747 to 1,505 during the same period. However, the new rolling process requires material of high ductility. When rolling tubes of 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel, its strength limit

Card 2/3

S/133/61/000/012/003/006

A054/A127

Cold-rolling stainless steel tubes with

should not be higher than 65 kg/mm² and its relative elongation not less than 39%. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i Yuzhnorubnyy zavod (Moscow Steel Institute and Yuzhnorubnyy Plant).

Card 3/3

GETSEVICH, L.I.; SEDYKH, O.P.

A screw-slotted cutter head. Stan. i instr. 26 no.3:33 Mr '55.
(Screw cutting) (MLRA 8:6)

DETYAREV, V.V.; SEDYKH, I.A.

Brigade method of servicing the beaconage in the Irtysh Basin
Waterway Administration. Proizv.-tekh. sbor. no.4:54-61 '59.(MIRA 13:10)

1. Irtyshskoye basseyновое управление путей.
(Irtysh Basin--Inland water transportation) (Beacons)

SEDYKH K.

AID Nr. 972-24 21 May

PROSPECTS FOR DIRIGIBLES (USSR)

Kozlovskiy, I., and K. Sedykh. Tekhnika- molodezhi, no. 4, 1963, 18.
S/029/63/000/004/001/003

One concept of the future dirigible sees it as an airship with twin hulls connected by an inflated platform on which cargo-lifting equipment is mounted. While an atomic-powered aircraft is still not a reality, a reactor could be installed on a dirigible at a great distance from the control center and living quarters, thereby affording all necessary safety precautions for the crew. The heat generated by the reactor could be used to heat the gas in the gasbag, which would increase the lift of the ship. [TBT]

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9

SEDYKH, K. A. and SARYNINA, R. N.

"Hydrological Conditions in the Barents Sea in 1956."

paper presented at the Meeting of the International Council for Exploration of
the Sea, Annual Meeting, Bergen, Norway, 30 Sep - 8 Oct 57. Presented to
Hydrographical Committee.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9"

SEDYKH, K.A.

Seasonal and long-range salinity variations in the southern part
of the Barents Sea. Trudy Okean. kom. 10 no.1:90-95 '60.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Baltiyskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva
i okeanografii, Kaliningrad.
(Barents Sea—Salinity)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9

SEDYKH, K.A.

Conference on the results of oceanographic research in the Atlantic
Ocean. Oceanologija 3 no.1:175-177 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9"

MARTI, Yu.Yu., otv. red.; ALEKSEYEV, A.P., zam. otv. red.; NOSKOV, A.S., zam. otv. red.; BORODATOV, V.A., red.; VINOGRADOV, L.G., red.; ZAYTSEV, G.N., red.; IZHEVSKIY, G.K., red.; KAZANOVA, I.I., red.; KONSTANTINOV, K.G., red.; MUNTYAN, V.M., red.; NAUMOV, V.M., red.; SEDYKH, K.A., red.; FEDOSOV, M.V., red.; CHUMAKOVA, L.S., red.; AYNZAFT, Yu.S., red.; MUKHINA, Ye.M., red.; FORMALINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Soviet fishery research in the northwestern part of the Atlantic Ocean] Sovetskie rybokhozaiistvennye issledovaniia v severo-zapadnoi chasti Atlanticheskogo okeana. Moskva, Izd-vo zhurnala "Ryбnoe khozaiistvo," 1962. 375 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchnyy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (for Marti, Fedosov).
(Atlantic Ocean—Fisheries—Research)

1. SEDYKH, K.F.
2. USSR (600)
4. Forests and Forestry - Ukhta
7. Living windfall in the environs of Ukhta, Priroda 42 no. 4, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Unc1.

~~SEDYKH, K. F.~~

USSR/Biology - Entomology

Card 1/1 : Pub. 86 - 37/46

Authors : Sedykh, K. F.

Title : Larvae of the golden beetle in ants' nests

Periodical : Priroda, 43/9, page 119, Sep 1954

Abstract : An account is given of the finding of the larvae of the golden beetle in a nest of ants, along with some description of this insect and its habits. The emerging of the beetles from their cocoons was observed.

Institution :

Submitted :

Sedykh, K.F.

USSR/Biology - Botany

Card 1/1 : Pub. 86 - 25/38

Authors : Sedykh, K. F.

Title : New flowers for northern cities

Periodical : Priroda 43/12, page 112, Dec 1954

Abstract : An account is given of uprooting forest perennials *Cypripedium guttatum*, *Cypripedium calceolus*, and the *Calypso bulbosa* and domesticating them as ornamental flowers.

Institution :

Submitted :

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9

SEDYKH, K.F. (Ukhta, Komi ASSR)

Live wind-thrown larch. Priroda 44 no.8:114 Ag '55. (MIRA 8:10)
(Larch)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9

SEDYKH, K.F. (g.Ukhta, Komu ASSR).

Subarctic lampreys in aquariums. Priroda 45 no.10:114-115 O '56.
(Lampreys) (MLRA 9:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9"

SEDYKH, K.F.; SEDYKH, Ye.D.

Diurnal butterflies of Ukhta District, Komi A.S.S.R. Ent. obcz.
38 no.4:829-832 '59
(Ukhta District--Butterflies)

(MIRA 13:3)

ZAKHARENKO, V.B.; SEDYKH, K.F.

Fauna of water beetles and beetles living near water in the
Ukhta District, Komi A.S.S.R. Izv.Komi fil.Geog.ob-va SSSR
no.7:82-87'62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Ukhta District—Beetles)

SEDYKH, K.F.

Dragonflies of the Ukhta District, Komi A.S.S.R. Izv. Komi fil.
Geog. ob.-va SSSR no. 7124-127 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Ukhta District--Dragonflies)

SEDYKH, K.F.

Nature calendar of the vicinities of the City of Ukhta. Izv. Komi
fil. Geog. ob-va SSSR no.9:61-69 '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

SEDYKH, M.N. (Moskva)

Objective study of school children's notions of literary
heroes. Vop. psichol. 6 no.4:103-110 Jl-Ag '60 (MIR' 13:9)
(Literature--Study and teaching)
(Heroes in literature)

KRIVENKOV, D.S.; TSIKHONYA, M.L.; SEDYKH, N.V.

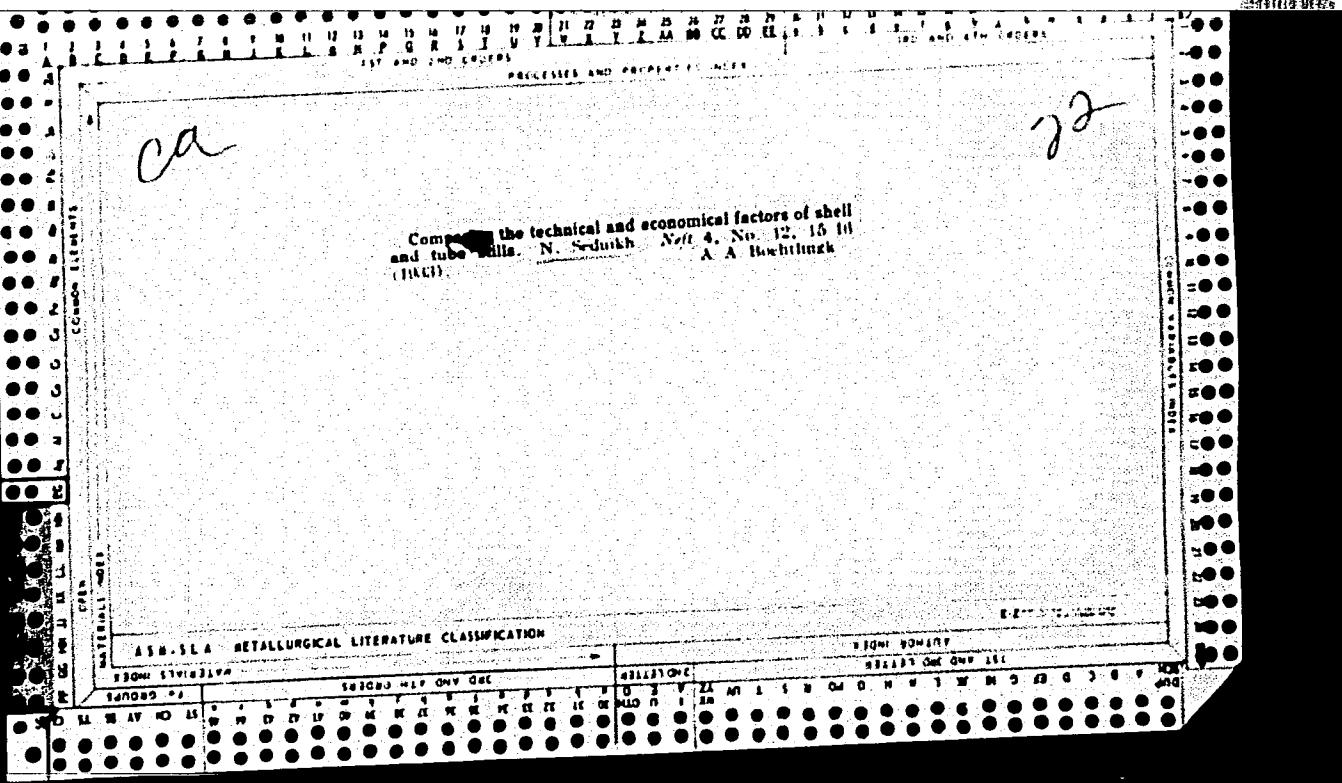
Productive mining methods at the Klichka mine. Biul. TSIIN tsvet.
met. no.8:13-14 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Nerchinsk Range--Mining engineering)

SEDYKH, M.V., izzh.

Mechanizing old machine tools. Mashinostroitel' no.4:21-23
(MIRA 13:6)
Ap '60.
(Gorkiy--Automobile industry--Technological innovations)

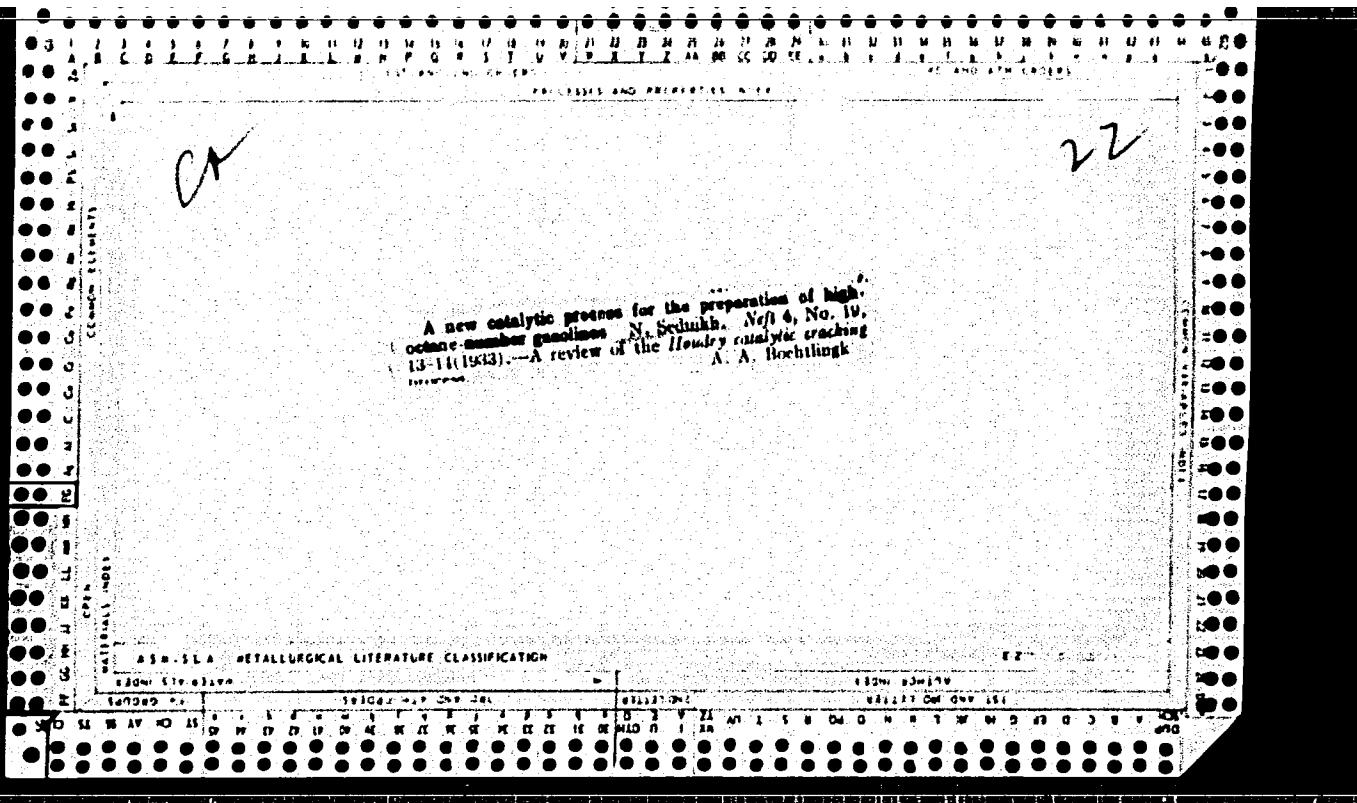
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

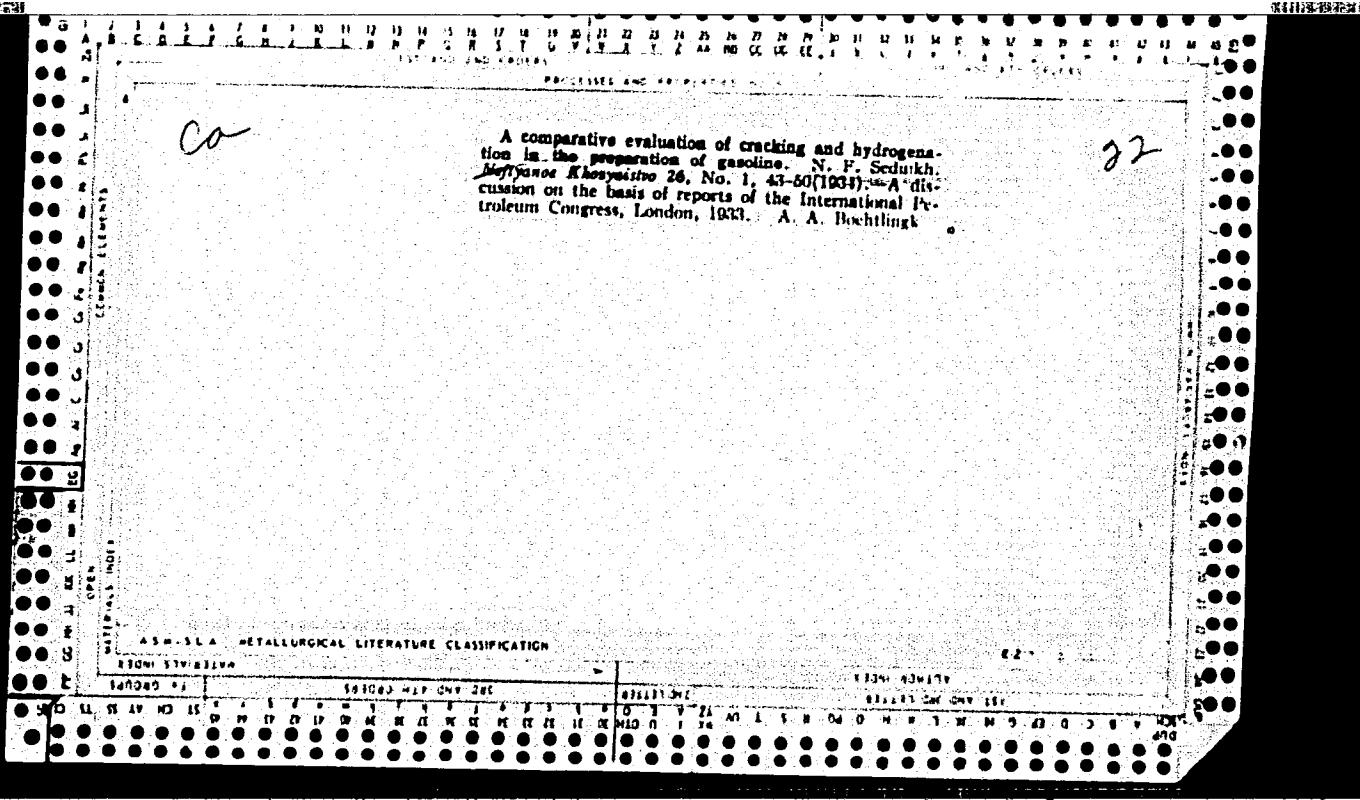
CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9

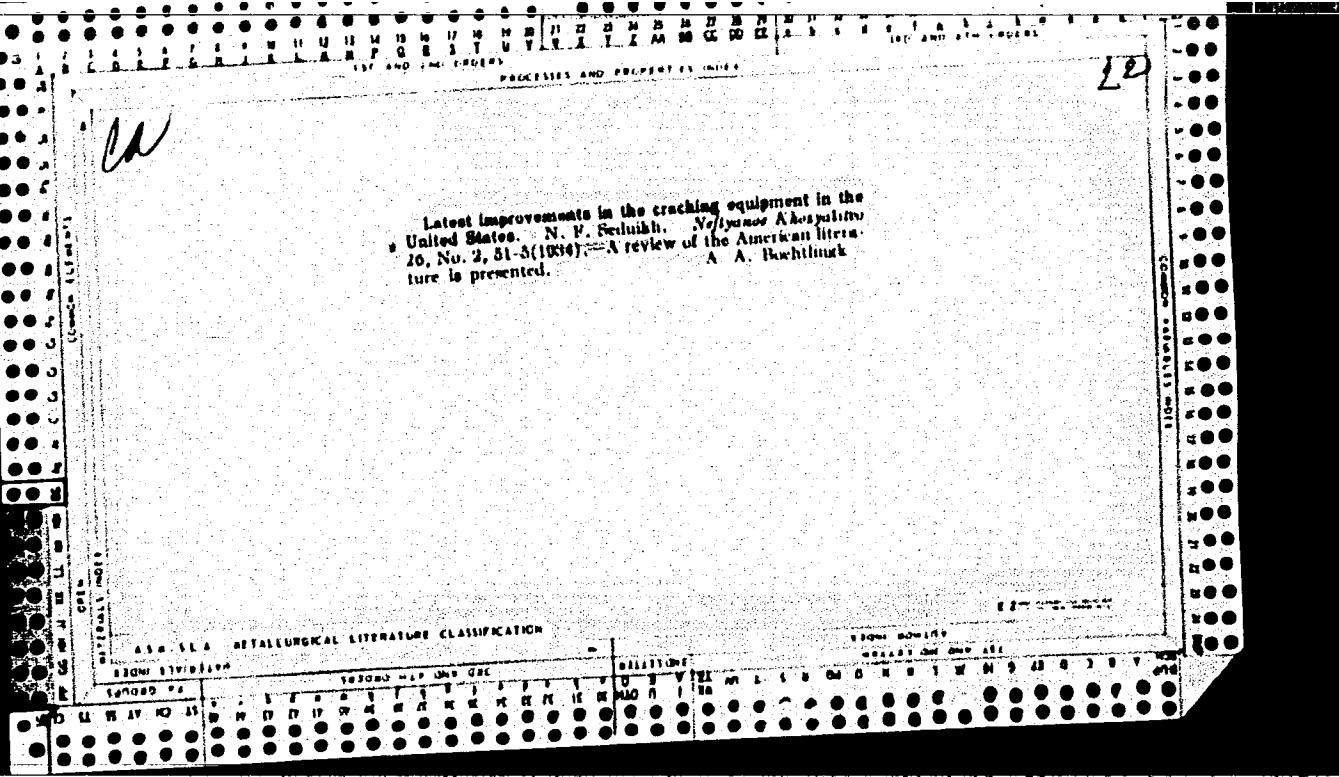


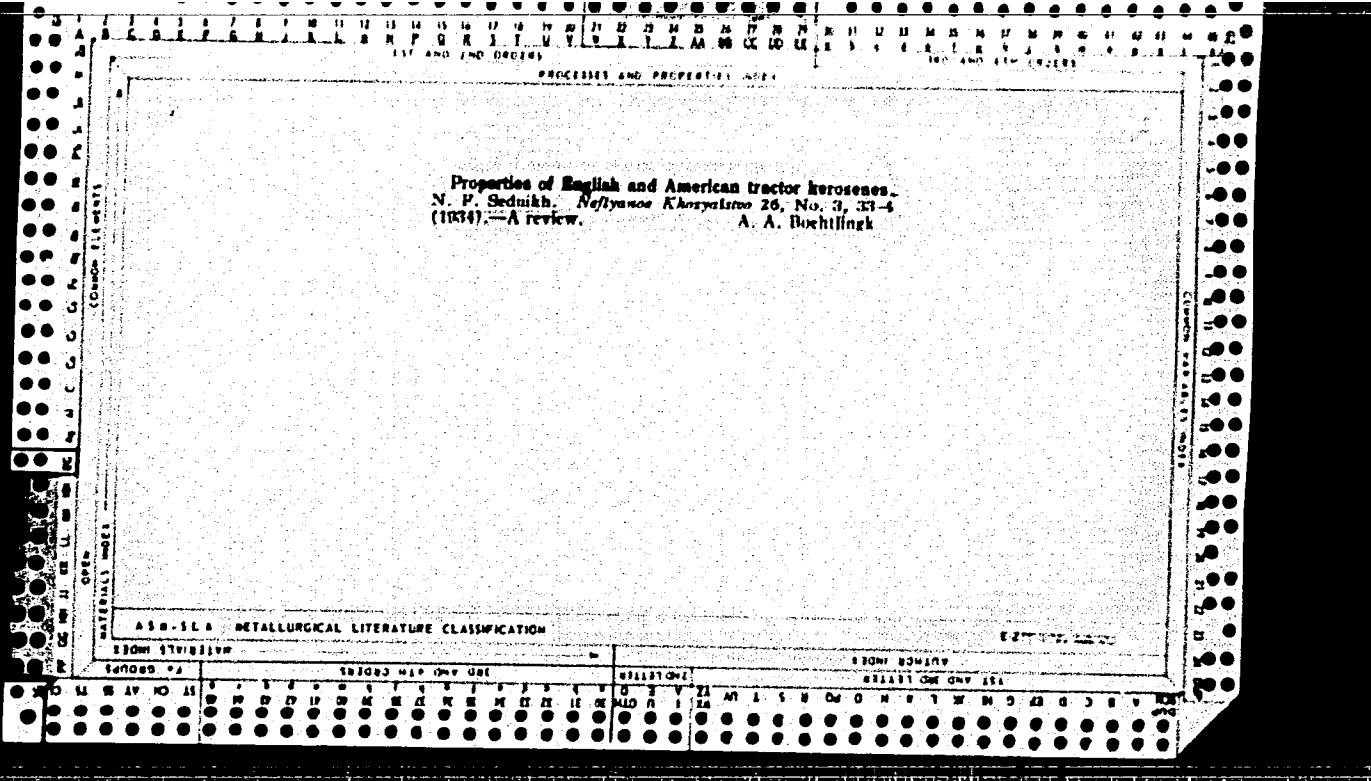
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9"



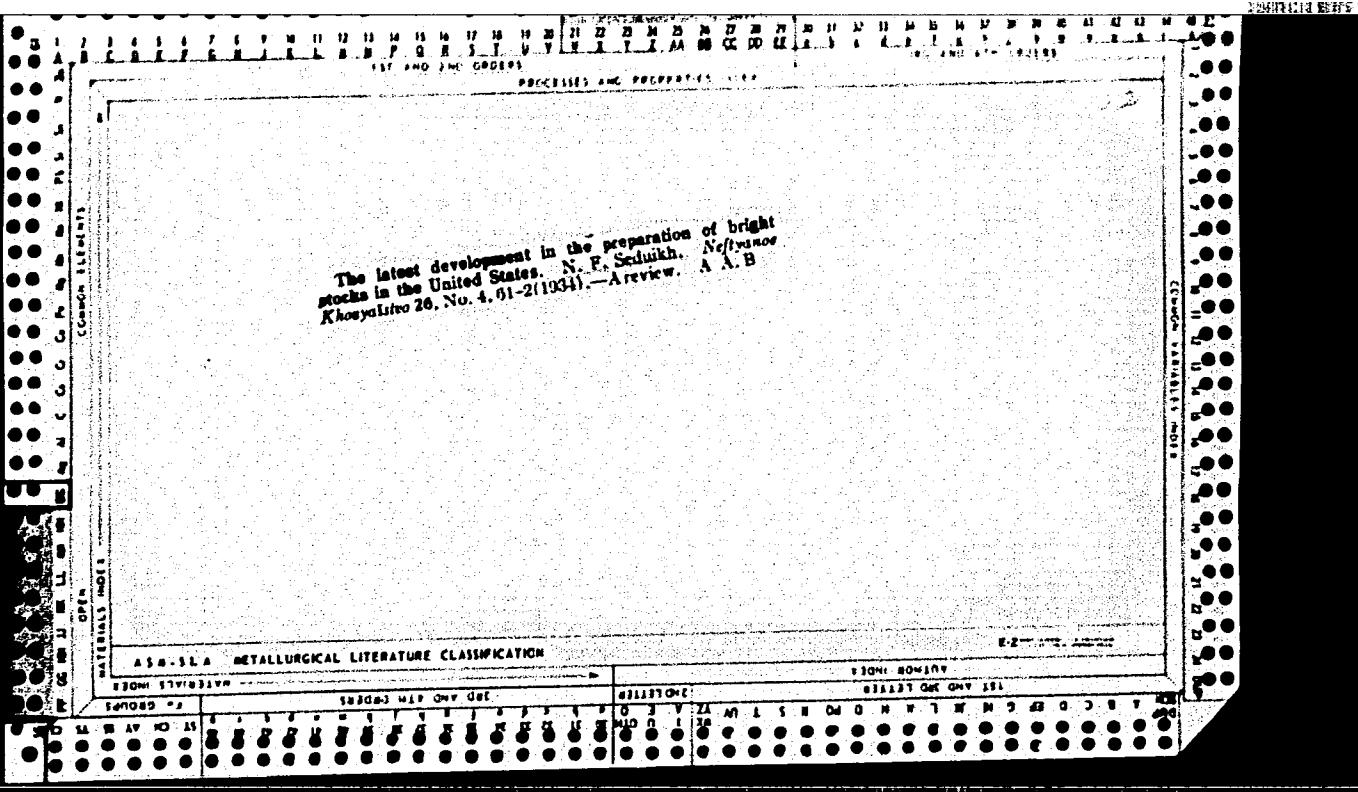






"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9"

A typical modern laboratory-cracking apparatus in the
United States (the Kelling type). N. F. Schuhk., *Nef-
yavoz Akademiya 20*, No. 7, 67-9 (1934). A review with
4 references. A. A. Il'chitlingk

22

ALO-SLA METALLURGICAL-LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9

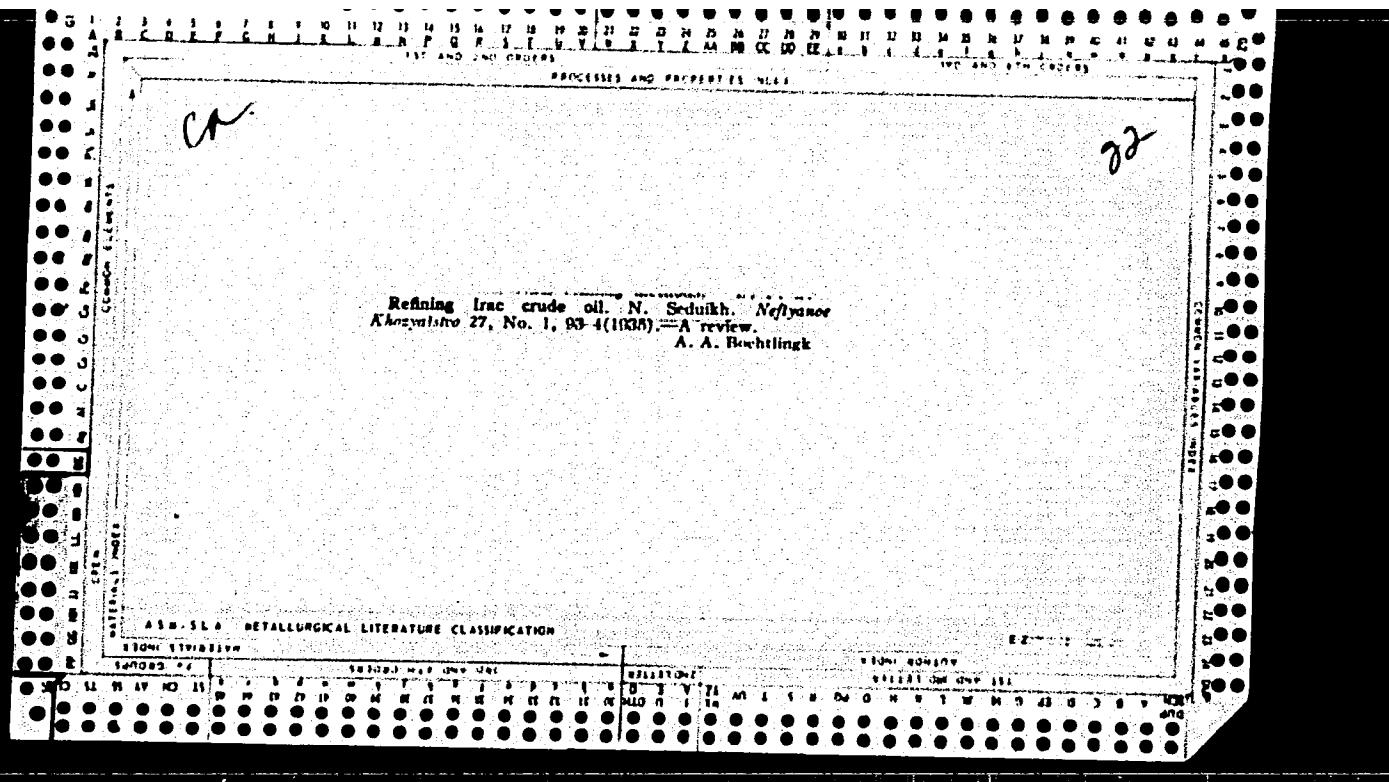
The preparation of lubricating oils in the United States
with selective solvents. N. F. Selsukh. Neftmene
Khimi 26, No. 10, 49-57 (1934). A review of Ameri-
can literature with 10 references. A. A. Brightling.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9"

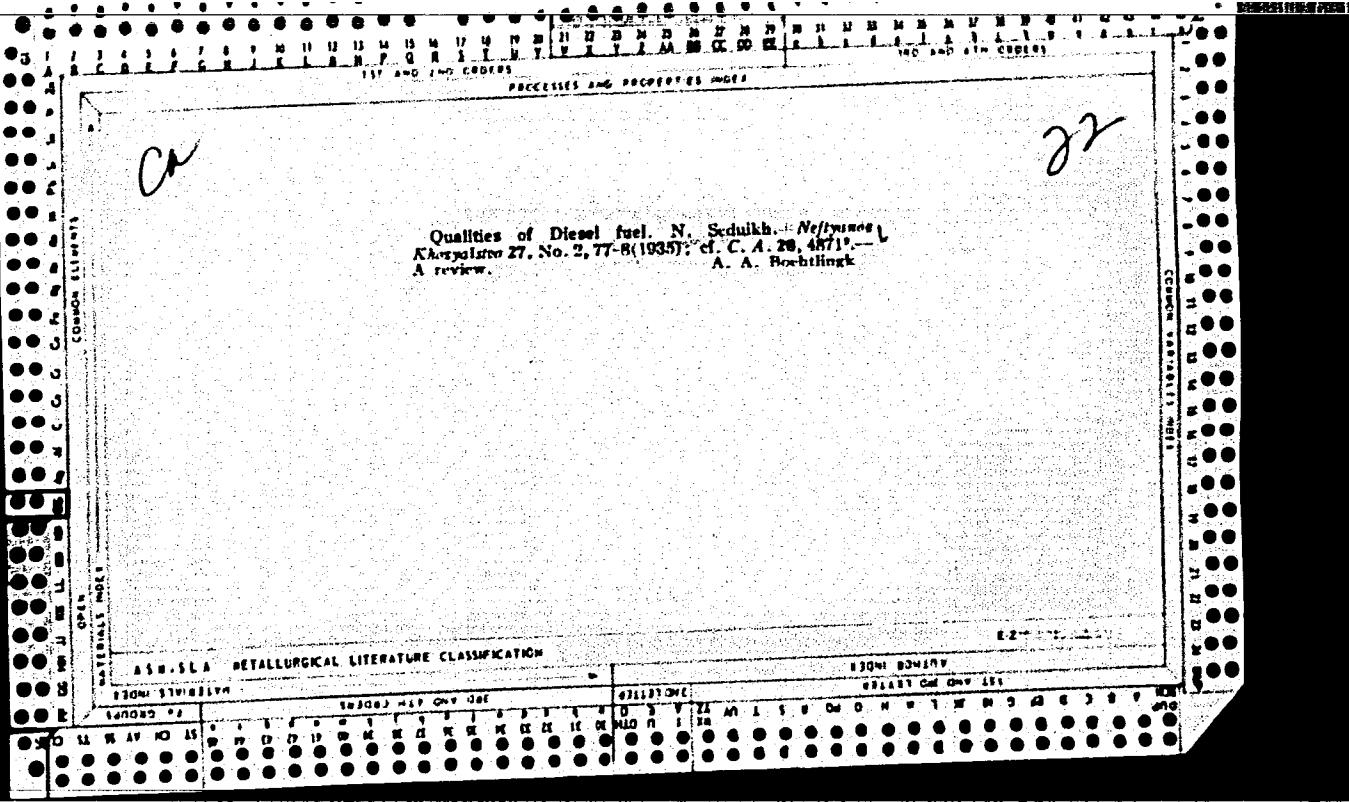
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

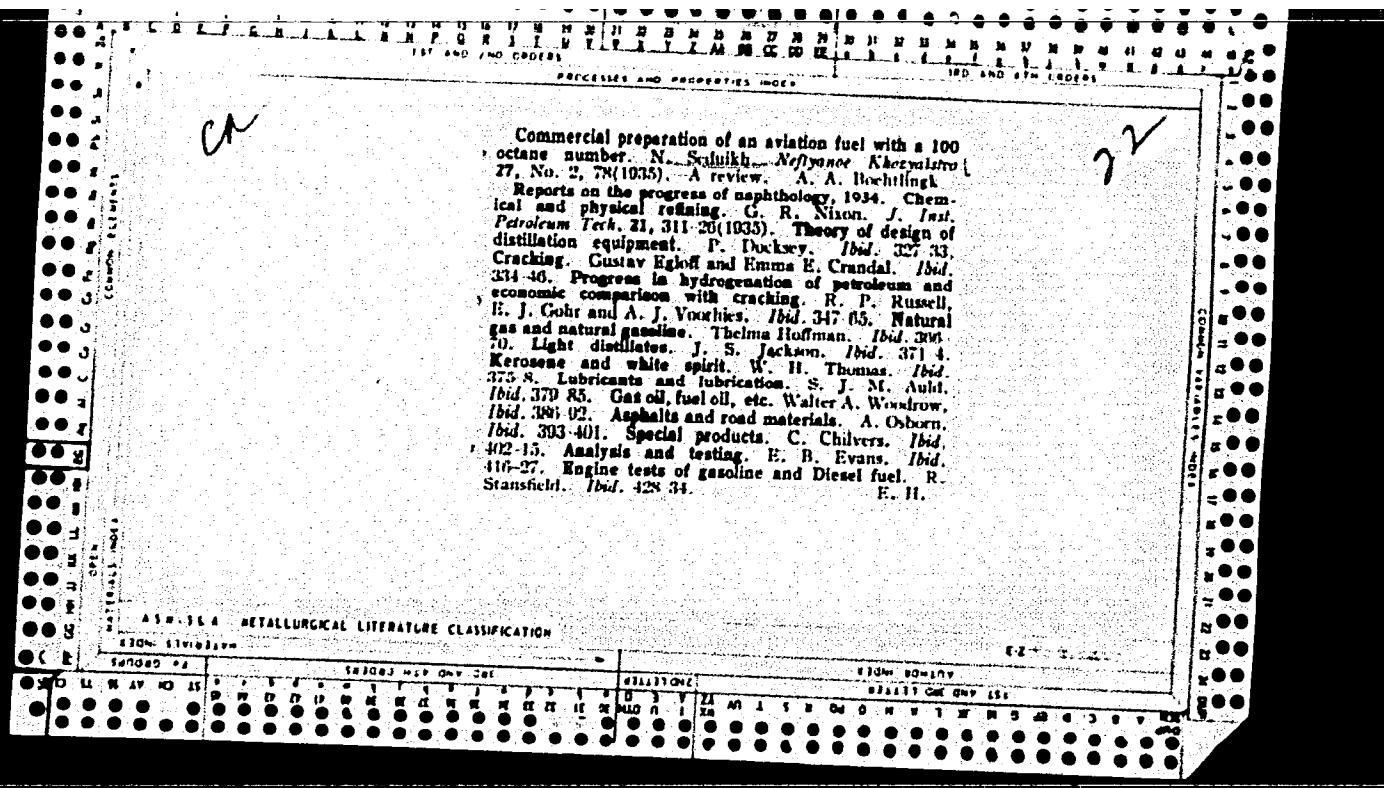
CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9

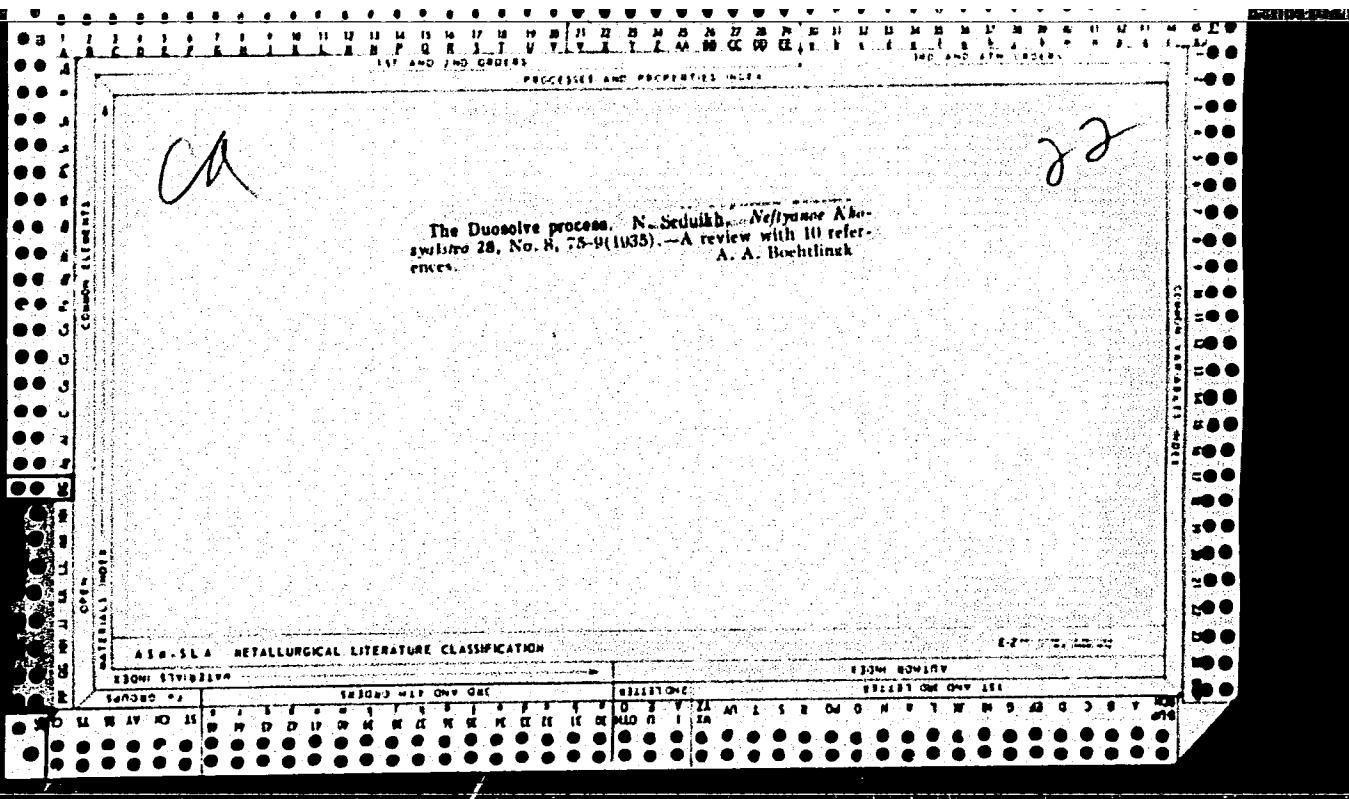


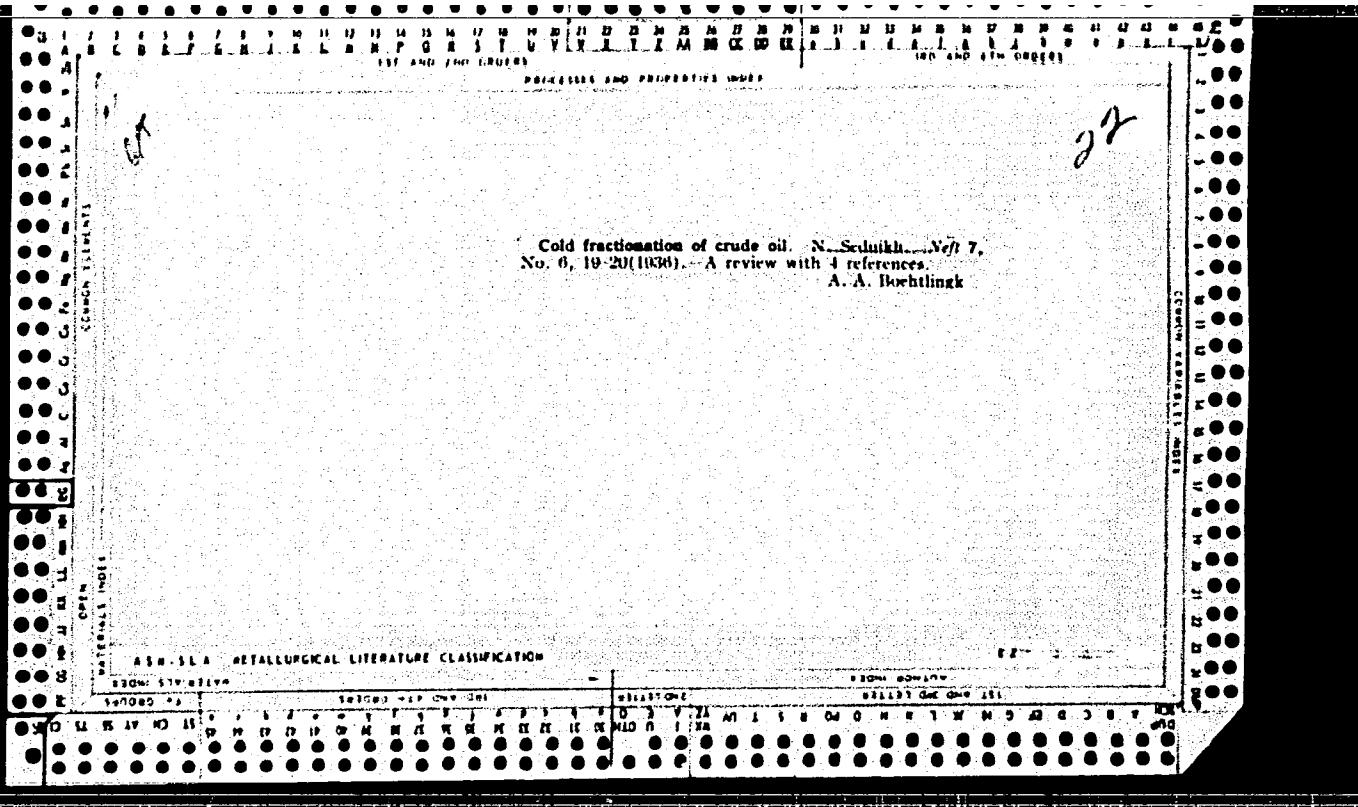
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9"









Improved process for refining motor spirit - N. F. Litsikh. *Nefizovsk. Akad.* 18, No. 10, 20 (1937). *Khimiya & Industriya* 39, 1091. - The method is based on the use of PbS in suspension in caustic NaOH solution. To activate this reagent, a certain amount of air is introduced into the reaction mixture. In the course of refining an excess of lead(II) salts builds up, which must be removed to maintain the equilibrium of the system. This is effected by passing these salts by continuous addition of Na₂S solution. Under given conditions the PbS acts as catalyst, and the consumption is therefore extremely small. A. Panneus Couture.

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

A production scheme for the polymerization of natural petroleum gases. N. Sedykh. Neft 1938, No. 3, 14-15; i him. Refrat. Zhur. 1, No. 11-12, 129(1938).—A description is given of the treatment of the butane fraction of industrial gases to give polymerized gasoline. By

22

$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$ fraction is first cracked at 575° and at up to 53 atm. pressure to transform it into olefins. From the cracking product are sepd. CH_4 , CH_3CH_3 and $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$ which (as well as the pyropolymerized gasoline formed) are burned in the furnace. The intermediate fraction (contg. about 27% of $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ and of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$) is heated to 200°. It then passes into the catalysis chambers where the olefins are polymerized. Phosphoric acid (placed on an inert substance) acts as a catalyst for the reaction. The products of the reaction are removed. The light gases are burned in the plant furnaces. $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$ is returned for cracking, and the liquid product is the polymerized gasoline. Its properties are: d. 0.710, S content 0.01%, octane no. 81. The total yield of the polymerized products is 38 % of the starting liquid $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$. W.B. Mann

ASSISTANT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1938-1940

1941-1945

SIGHTS ON INDUSTRY

1941-1945

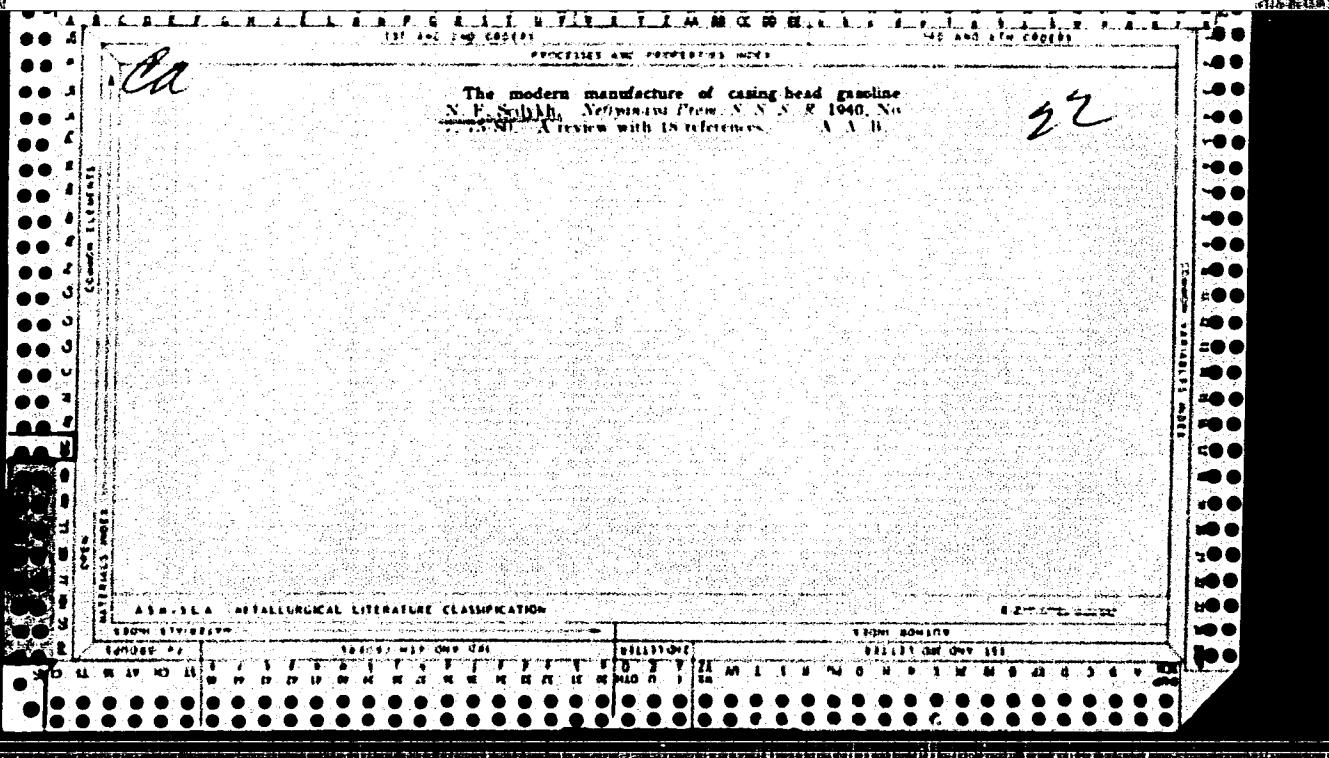
1946-1950

CA

22

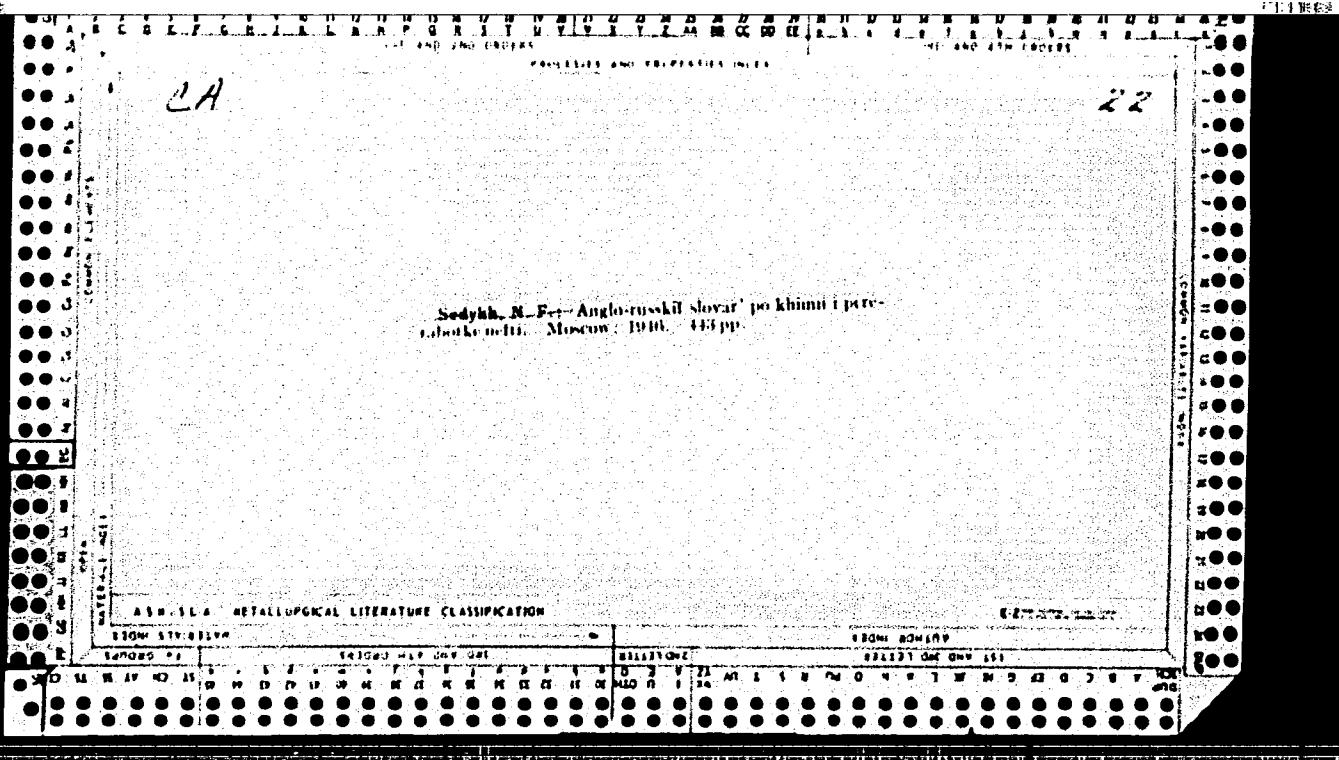
PROPERTIES AND PROBLEMS WITH
Airplane gasoline (with octane number 115) containing
neohexane. N. P. Selykh. *Neftegaz. Korr.*, 20, No. 12,
33-6 (1959); *CHEM. ZEIT.*, 1940, I, 3972. The historical
development of high-octane airplane gasoline in the United
States is reviewed. American airplane gasoline with
octane no. 100 consists of a mixt. of 81 vol.-% distillate
of octane no. 73 with 10% tech. benzene, 10% iso-
pentane and 3 cc. PbR₂. By using neohexane (2,2-
dimethylbutane) in place of the distill. gasoline, an air-
plane fuel with an octane no. of about 110 can be obtained
without the use of PbR₂. The octane no. is raised to 115
by the addition of the PbR₂. Essential advantages of the
neohexane are its high octane no. and its great sensitivity
to Pb.

M. G. Maser



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CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447620017-9"

SIDYKH, N. F.

Chemistry of the main modern processes of petroleum refining in United States of America
Moskva, Gostoptekhnizdat, 1946. 59 p.

Cyr.4 TP163

SEUDIN, V. F.

Butane refining and its use in petroleum refineries of the U. S. Minsk, Gos. nauch.-tekhn. izd-vo neftianci i gornotoplivnoi lit-ry, 1946. 62 p. (u2-22341)

TP7(1.5CS4)

SEDIN, N. F.

English-Russian dictionary on petroleum chemistry and refining. Moskva: Gostoptekhnizdat, 1946. 443 p. (18-17255)

TP9.SI

Sedykh, V. F.

Sedykh, V. F. "Practical quantity of aviation and automobile gasolines," Neft. khoz-vo, 1946, No. 11, p. 61-65 - Bibliog: 11 items.

SC: U-2588, Letonis Zhurnal'nykh Stately, No. 1, 1949.

AKHVLEDIANI, N.V.; SEKHNIASHVILI, M.L.

Calculating the carrying capacity of a hollow spherical reinforced concrete dome. Trudy Inst. stroi.mekh. i seism. AN Gruz. SSR 9:37-44
'63. (MIRA 17:12)

SEKHNIASHVILI, M.L.; LORDKIPANIDZE, R.S., red.

[Thin-walled three-dimensional roofs and coverings;
building practices] Tolkostenyye prostranstvennye
pokrytiia i perekrytiia; opyt stroitel'stva. Tbilisi,
Izd-vo "Netsnireba," 1964. 85 p. (MIRA 17:12)

30395

S/022/61/014/004/009/010
D299/D302

24.670
AUTHOR:

Sekhposyan, E. V., and Ter-Mikayelyan, M. L.

TITLE:

Angular distribution and polarization of bremsstrahlung

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v. 14, no.4, 1961, 143-154

TEXT: The angular distribution, pair creation in the crystal, and the polarization of bremsstrahlung are investigated by the method of Weizsäcker-Williams. Calculation of the bremsstrahlung cross-section reduces to multiplying the Kleyn-Nishina formula by the total number of pseudophotons and to passing to a system of coordinates, in which the crystal is at rest. Angular distribution of quanta: The differential cross-section for bremsstrahlung in the crystal can be expressed by

X

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S/022/61/014/004/009/010
D299/D302

Angular distribution and ...

$$d\sigma = \frac{4r_0^2 Z^2}{137\pi} \frac{d\epsilon}{\epsilon} dx \left[\frac{\epsilon_1^2 + \epsilon_2^2}{(1+x^2)\epsilon_1^2} - \frac{4x^2 \epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1^2 (1+x^2)^4} \right] X$$

$$X \int \frac{(k_2^2 + k_3^2)}{(k^2 + 1/R^2)^2} dk_2 dk_3 \left| \sum_i e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}_i} \right|^2 \quad (1.2)$$

where $R = R_0 Z^{-1/3}$, R_0 is the Bohr radius, r_0 - the classical electron-radius, \vec{r}_i - the lattice coordinates, k - the momenta imparted to the nuclei, ϵ - the energy of the emitted quantum, ϵ_1 - the energy of the incident electron, ϵ_2 - the energy of the secondary electron. The last factor on Eq. (1.2) can be approximated by \times

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Angular distribution and ...

$$\left| \sum_i e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}_i} \right|^2 = \left(1 - e^{-k^2 \bar{u}^2} \right) N + e^{-k^2 \bar{u}^2} \left| \sum_i e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}_{io}} \right|^2 \quad (1.3)$$

where \bar{u}^2 is the mean square of the thermal fluctuations of the lattice atoms, N - the number of atoms per unit volume. Depending on the number of terms in (1.3), the cross-section for bremsstrahlung and pair creation will consist of 3 components: $d\sigma = d\sigma_1 + d\sigma_2 + d\sigma_u$, where $d\sigma_1$ corresponds to the cross-section when the crystalline structure is ignored (the Bethe-Heitler formula), $d\sigma_2$ is a correction term due to thermal fluctuations, and $d\sigma_u$ is the interference cross-section which is largely dependent on the angle θ of the incident electron. The latter term is expressed by

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D299/D302

Angular distribution and ...

$$\begin{aligned}
 d\sigma_u = & \frac{4r^2 Z^2 d\varepsilon}{137\pi} x dx \left| \frac{s_1^2 + s_2^2}{s_1^2(1+x^2)^2} - \frac{4x^2 s_1}{s_1(1+x^2)^3} \right| \times \\
 & \times \int \frac{(k_1^2 + k_2^2) e^{-b\tilde{u}} dk_1 dk_2}{(k^2 + 1/R^2)^2} N \frac{8\pi^3}{b f d} \sum_{lmn} \delta\left(k_x - \frac{2\pi}{b} l\right) \times \\
 & \times \delta\left(k_y - \frac{2\pi}{f} m\right) \delta\left(k_z - \frac{2\pi}{d} n\right). \tag{1.5}
 \end{aligned}$$

After transformations, a simpler formula is obtained, and the integral it contains is calculated. Other formulas are obtained for $d\sigma_1$ and $d\sigma_2$. Comparing the three formulas for the components of $d\sigma$, the conclusion is reached that with sufficiently small angles θ , the main contribution to the bremsstrahlung is made by the interference term. with angles $\theta < \sqrt{u^2} \propto \delta(1+x^2)$, the interference radiation is exponentially small. With $u^2 \rightarrow \infty$, only the amorphous term

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S/022/61/014/004/009/010
D299/D302

Angular distribution and ...

$d\sigma_1$ is retained. Pair creation: As the matrix element for pair creation coincides with the matrix element for bremsstrahlung, the derivation of the pertinent formulas reduces to changing the density of the finite states, i.e. multiplication by $\frac{\varepsilon_d \varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2 d\varepsilon}$ and redefinition of variables: $\varepsilon_1 \rightarrow \varepsilon_-$, and $\varepsilon_2 \rightarrow \varepsilon_+$ (ε_- is the energy of the electron, and ε_+ - of the positron). The conclusions of the foregoing section apply to pair creation as well. Polarization: After taking the average with respect to the polarization of the incident pseudophoton, one obtains

$$d\varphi = \frac{1}{4} r_0^2 d\Omega \frac{v'^2}{v^2} \left[\frac{v'}{v} + \frac{v'}{v} - 2 \cos^2 \xi \sin^2 \theta \right] \quad (3.2)$$

where θ is the scattering angle, ξ is the angle between the plane of polarization of the scattered pseudophoton and the plane ($\vec{n}' \vec{n}$), \vec{n}

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S/022/61/014/004/009/010

D299/D302

Angular distribution and ...

- is the direction of the incident pseudophoton and \vec{n}' - of the scattered one. Calculation of the cross-section reduces to multiplying formula (3.2) by the corresponding formula for the number of quanta and passing to a system, in which the nucleus (or crystal) is at rest. The final formulas for a single atom are

$$d\sigma = 4x dx \frac{z^2 r_0^2}{137} \frac{d\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\varepsilon_1^2 + \varepsilon_2^2}{\varepsilon_1^2 (1+x^2)^2} \right] \int \frac{k_\perp^2 dk_\perp^2}{\left(k_\perp^2 + k_{11}^2 + \frac{1}{R^2} \right)^2} \quad (3.3)$$

$$d\sigma_{11} = 4x dx \frac{z^2 r_0^2}{137} \frac{d\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\varepsilon_1^2 + \varepsilon_2^2}{\varepsilon_1^2 (1+x^2)^2} - \frac{4x^2 \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1 (1+x^2)^4} \right] \int \frac{k_\perp^2 dk_\perp^2}{\left(k_\perp^2 + k_{11}^2 + \frac{1}{R^2} \right)^2} \quad (3.4)$$

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S/022/61/014/004/009/010

D299/D302

Angular distribution and ...

where $d\sigma_1$ corresponds to $\xi = 90^\circ$, and $d\sigma_{11}$ - to $\xi = 0^\circ$. A comparison of the above results with formulas of the perturbation theory shows that the Weizsäcker-Williams method leads to accurate results for angles θ , for which the main contribution to the bremsstrahlung is made by the interference term. With angles θ , for which the amorphous term is significant too, the above method leads to a large error in the polarization, whereas the error in calculating the total cross-section is logarithmical only. There are 1 figure and 5 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: I. I. Schiff, Energy-angle distribution of thin target-bremsstrahlung. Phys. Rev., 83, 252, 1951; H. Ueberall, Polarization of bremsstrahlung from monocrystalline targets, Phys. Rev., 107, 223, 1956; Michael M. May, On the polarization of high energy bremsstrahlung and of high energy Pairs, Phys. Rev., 84, 265, 1951; M. May and G. C. Wick, On the production of polarized high energy X-rays, Phys. Rev., 81, 628, 1951.

X

Card 7/8

30395

S/022/61/014/004/009/010
D299/D302

Angular distribution and ...:

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR (Institute of
Physics AS Armenian SSR)

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